

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, AND RAJPUTANA,

Received up to 10th March 1892.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	URDU.			1892.	1892.	
	<i>Monthly.</i>					
1	Halat-i-Hind ...	Allahabad ...	Beni Prasad ...	For February ...	March 4th ...	800 copies.
	<i>Tri-monthly.</i>					
2	Dabir-i-Hind ...	Agra ...	Amin-ul-din ...	March 1st ...	" " ...	50 "
3	Latif-ul-Akhbar ...	Gorakhpur ...	Muhammed Latif Khan.	February 25th ...	" 7th ...	" "
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
4	Akhbar-i-Islam ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Hussain Khan.	March 1st ...	" 6th ...	65 copies.
5	Klam-i-Taswir ...	Cawnpore ...	Rahmat-ul-lah ...	" " ...	" 9th ...	300 "
6	Alwaqt ...	Gorakhpur ...	Ghulam Saiyid ...	" 2nd ...	" 10th ...	" "
7	Anjuman-i-Hind ...	Lucknow ...	Kishun Lal ...	" 5th ...	" 8th ...	158 copies.
8	Kaid ...	" ...	Ashraf Ali ...	" 4th ...	" 6th ...	235 "
9	Cawnpore Gazette ...	Cawnpore ...	Harnam Singh ...	" 1st ...	" 5th ...	400 "
10	Colonel ...	Moradabad ...	Banwari Lal ...	" " ...	" 9th ...	250 "
11	Dabdaba-i-Qaisari ...	Bareilly ...	Thakur Prasad ...	" 5th ...	" " ...	200 "
12	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari ...	Rampur ...	Muhammed Hussain, ...	" 7th ...	" " ...	450 "
13	Fitnah ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizam Ahmad ...	Jan. 24th & March 1st.	" 5th ...	500 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
URDU—(concluded).						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
14	Hindustani ...	Lucknow ...	Gangá Prasad Varmá.	March 2nd ...	March 4th ...	300 copies.
15	Jám-i-Jamshed ...	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Feb. 21st & 27th ...	" 5th & 7th,	150 "
16	Kárnámah ...	Lucknow ...	Muhammad Yáqúb...	March 2nd ...	" 5th ...	250 "
17	Káyasth Akhbár...	" ...	Budra Prasad ...	February 24th ...	" 8th ...	735 "
18	Káyasth Reformer	Bareilly ...	Thákur Prasad ...	March 5th ...	" 9th ...	250 "
19	Matla-i-Núr ...	Cawnpore ...	Gauri Shankar ...	" " ...	" 8th ...	50 "
20	Mauj-i-Narbadda ...	Hoshangabad ...	Abdul Karim ...	February 16th ...	" 10th ...	220 "
21	Míhr-i-Nimroz ...	Bijnor ...	Karím-ullah ...	March 7th ...	" " ...	385 "
22	Najm-ul-Akhbár ...	Etáwah ...	Ráh-ullah Khán ...	" 4th ...	" 8th ...	175 "
23	Najm-ul-Hind ...	Jaunpur ...	Muhammad Muhsin,	" 7th ...	" 9th ...	60 "
24	Nasim-i-Agra ...	Agra ...	Jamna Dás Biswas...	" " ...	" " ...	450 "
25	Nasim-i-Hind ...	Fatehpur ...	Baldeo Prasad ...	February 29th ...	" " ...	89 "
26	Núr-ul-Anwár ...	Cawnpore ...	Abdul Hamíd ...	" 27th & March 5th.	" 4th & 8th,	225 "
27	Oudh Punch ...	Lucknow ...	Sajjád Hussain ...	March 3rd ...	" 9th ...	400 "
28	Riás-ul-Akhbár ...	Gorakhpur ...	Nizám Ahmad ...	Jan. 24th & March 1st.	" 5th ...	325 "
29	Robilkhand Punch	Moradabad ...	Jamshed Ali ...	Feb. 21st & 28th ...	" 5th & 7th,	150 "
30	Shula-i-Tur ...	Cawnpore ...	Prabhu Dayal Bhargav.	" 18th & 25th, & March 3rd.	" 6th & 9th,	...
31	Tamansáí ...	Lucknow ...	Puran Chand ...	March 1st ...	" 9th ...	125 copies.
32	Tohfa-i-Hind ...	Bijnor ...	Jairáj Singh ...	" 6th ...	" 10th ...	250 "
33	Tuti-i-Hind ...	Meerut ...	Sajjád Husain ...	February 29th ...	" 5th ...	115 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
34	Oudh Akhbár ...	Lucknow ...	Sheo Prasad ...	March 4th to 10th...	" 4th to 10th,	540 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.)
URDU-ENGLISH.						
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
35	Aligarh Institute Gazette ...	Aligarh ...	Alím-ul-lah ...	" 1st, 5th & 8th,	" 4th, 7th & 10th,	489 copies (including 282 copies taken by Govt.)
HINDI.						
<i>Quarterly.</i>						
36	Kavi-va-chitrakár ...	Fatehgarh ...	Pandit Kundan Lal,	For quarter ending 31st Dec. 1891.	" 10th ...	500 copies.
<i>Monthly.</i>						
37	Devanágri Gazette ...	Meerut ...	Gauri Datt ...	For February ...	" 6th ...	200 "
<i>Bi-monthly.</i>						
38	Vigya Brindaban ...	Brindaban ...	Pandit Nannhe Lál,	February 29th ...	" 9th ...	200 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
39	Almora Akhbár ...	Almora ...	Sadá Nand ...	March 7th ...	" 10th ...	105 "
40	Bhárat Jíwan ...	Benares ...	Rám Krishn, Varmá,	" " ...	" " ...	1,500 "
41	Prayág Samáchar ...	Allahabad ...	Jagan Náth ...	" 3rd ...	" 6th ...	400 "
42	Sajjan Kirti Sudhakár ...	Udaipur ...	Ashyáchálak Dán ...	February 29th ...	" 4th ...	100 "
<i>Daily.</i>						
43	Hindustán ...	Kálákankar ...	Deva Charan ...	March 3rd to 9th ...	" 4th to 10th,	500 "
HINDI-URDU.						
<i>Monthly.</i>						
44	Maqhar-ul-Zirfat ...	Meerut ...	Muqarrab Husain Khán.	For February ...	" 5th ...	115 "
<i>Weekly.</i>						
45	Káshi Patriká j... ..	Benares ...	Lakshmi Shankar, Misra, M.A.	March 4th ...	" 6th ...	500 copies (including 248 copies taken by Govt.)
<i>Bi-weekly.</i>						
46	Jaipur Gazette ...	Jaipur ...	Mahávír Prasad ...	Feb. 17th, 20th, 24th & 27th & March 2nd.	" 4th, 8th, & 10th,	100 copies.
MARATHI.						
<i>Weekly.</i>						
47	Sabodh Sindhu ...	Khandwa ...	Lakshman Anant Prayági.	March 2nd ...	" 5th ...	200 "

No.	Name.	Locality.	Name of publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
	MARATHI-ENGLISH.			1892.	1892.	
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
48	Nyaya Sudha ...	Harda ...	Wasudeva Bhaskar ...	March 2nd ...	March 4th ...	450 copies.
	GORKHA.					
	<i>Weekly.</i>					
49	Bharat Jiwan ...	Benares ...	Ram Krishn, Varmá,	" 4th ...	" 5th ...	600 "

[illegible]

I.—POLITICAL AND FOREIGN.

1. A correspondent of the *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd March, says that the *Pioneer* complains that the Russian Government has introduced martial law into the distressed districts with a view to check disorder and plunder. The Russian Government is doubtless tyrannical, oppressive and bankrupt. But will the *Pioneer* say what kind of law is at present in force in the afflicted districts in Madras and Ajmere?

OUDE PUNCH.
Mar. 3rd, 1892.

2. The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow), of the 9th March, says that the *Chandān-shu*, a Marathi newspaper, suggests that a small idol of the Congress leader should be placed in each village for worship, the income derived from offerings to the idol being devoted to promoting the cause of the Congress. What next and next? The Congressionists who hold such ideas are really capable of managing the affairs of the Indian Empire, and the British Government is sure to make over the administration to them!

OUDE AKHBAR.
Mar. 9th, 1892.

3. The *Riydz-ul-Akhbār* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st March, advertizing to the Rāmpur murder case, observes that the Local Government, considering the state police incompetent, deputed Mr. Berrill, one of its best detectives, to investigate the case. He was allowed to take with him some able subordinate police officers selected by himself to assist him in the investigation, and rewards were offered for supply of information leading to the discovery of the culprits. Mr. Berrill left no stone unturned; indeed, greater efforts were never made by the police to find out the offenders in any other case. But in spite of all this, the charge could not be brought home to the men, arrested by Mr. Berrill, before the Magistrate. Again, the case has been taken in hand by the state itself and fresh inquiries instituted with the help of one or two Government police officers whose services have been lent to the state for the purpose. Is this not playing fast and loose with the law? Warrants have been issued for the re-arrest of the accused persons. But they have absconded and rewards have been offered for their arrest.

RIYAZ-UL-AKHBAR,
March 1st, 1892.

4. The *Jām-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 21st February, received on the 5th March, says that a new post of Assistant President (*sic*) has been created in the Rāmpur state by the Local Government, a European being appointed to it. There was no necessity for the appointment of an Assistant President, inasmuch as the President has little to do, all the work being done by the Members. Nothing could be more objectionable than to impose unnecessary burdens on the state treasury during the minority of the chief.

JAM-I-JAMSHED.
Feb. 21st, 1892.

5. The same paper complains that five innocent convicts were shot down in connection with the riots at the Rāmpur jail, but that the anger of the officials was not soothed. They awaited an opportunity to bring the other convicts into difficulty. Lately the jailor and other jail officials raised a false alarm, crying out that they were attacked by convicts. Many men were at once enchained, and, after a nominal inquiry, were sentenced to different terms of imprisonment, varying from five years to life. They are also much persecuted by the jail officials and would prefer death to the slow torture to which they are subjected. It is to be regretted that men should be so cruelly dealt with in a state under the control of a shrewd Governor like Sir Auckland Colvin. A thorough inquiry should be made into the circumstances under which five convicts were formerly shot down and into those under which many others have lately been sentenced to long terms of imprisonment.

6. The *Jām-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 28th February, complains that the Pathans in the Rāmpur state who belong to the same race as the ruling family, and were always patronised by the state, have been excluded from all appointments by the Council of Regency and consequently reduced to great distress.

II.—ADMINISTRATION.

7. The *Hindustāni* (Lucknow), of the 2nd March, observes that some men, who do not possess sufficient patience and firmness of mind, are getting despondent about the success of

HINDUSTANI.
Mar. 2nd, 1892.

the National Congress, inasmuch as no great good has accrued from that movement in proportion to the money and energy spent upon it by the educated community during the last seven or eight years. But they should remember that Rome was not built in a day, and take courage from the example of the promoters of the anti-opium agitation. Sir John Pease, M.P., assisted by the English clergy and other men, has maintained an agitation against the opium traffic for many years past. He made a motion in the House of Commons every year regarding the discontinuance of that traffic by the Government of India, but it was always rejected. However, he did not lose heart and continued to agitate and last year he succeeded in getting a resolution passed by the House in condemnation of the cultivation and sale of opium. Full effect has not yet been given to the resolution by Government for obvious reasons, but the anti-opiumists are still as active as ever; two hundred meetings have been held by them in different parts of England and one hundred pamphlets widely circulated. They also regularly publish four journals in England and India. Englishmen are always ready to support the cause of suffering humanity and owe their national greatness to the possession of such noble qualities. But in this country well-to-do men have no sympathy with their countrymen and stick at nothing to gain the good-will of the authorities. Lord Lansdowne in his speech at the late St. Andrew's dinner at Calcutta called the clergy who are opposed to the opium traffic a visionary people and declared that he had sent a despatch to the Secretary of State fully exposing them. As soon as the clergymen heard of His Lordship's comments they gave very trenchant replies. The *Anti-opium News* says that Lord Lansdowne supports falsehood, teaches hypocrisy and intentionally desires to ruin the country. Another journal says that the officers who support the opium trade, though Christians in appearance, are really wolves anxious to devour their brethren. Government has already promised not to increase the cultivation of opium, to abolish all chandu shops, and not to insist on the full quantities of the drug being sold by the license-holders according to their agreements. In course of time the efforts of the anti-opium society are sure to be attended with complete success. If so great perseverance and expenditure of money and energy are required to get the opium traffic abolished, they must be required in a still greater degree to improve the condition of the starving millions who are dying like *pariah* dogs.

AKHBAR-I-ALAM.
March 1st, 1892.

8. The *Akhbār-i-Alam* (Meerut), of the 1st March, publishes the proceedings of a temperance meeting, held at Meerut on the 28th February under the auspices of the local temperance association on the occasion of the Rev. Mr. Evans' visit to that place, Shāh Ahmadullah, Subordinate Judge, occupying the chair. Babu Pahlad Singh, Secretary to the Association, declared that 50 men had vowed not to take liquor, but that the association had done nothing more to promote the cause of temperance. The Babu expressed a hope that the members of the association would make greater efforts in future, and proposed a resolution thanking the Rev. Mr. Evans for his exertions in the noble cause. Munshi Riaz-ul-din Ahmad seconded the resolution, expressing regret at the spread of drunkenness, and said that the Hindus and Musalmāns should be ashamed that a foreigner should have to counsel them to refrain from the use of liquor. Lāla Kishan Sahai, Rai Bahādur, Babu Kishan Lal, Munsif, and Lāla Munna Lal, Rai Bahādur, promised to promote temperance. The Rev. Mr. Evans condemned the use of liquor and declared that through the efforts of the temperance association there was a diminution of 22 or 23 lakhs of rupees in the excise revenue of these provinces during 1890, and that a further decrease of four or five lakhs was sure to take place this year.

HINDUSTAN.
March 8th and 9th,
1892.

9. The *Hindustān* (Kālākankar), of the 8th and 9th March, gives the substance of the comments made by the *Pioneer* of the 24th February on tenancies in Oudh, and observes that the *Pioneer* says that the Government of India gave full power to the taluqdārs over their tenants with a view to gain their good-will and strengthen its rule. The statement of the *Pioneer* casts an unmerited slur on Government and is unfounded. Government being strong and powerful was under no necessity to make any unjust concessions to the taluqdārs. Under the native rulers the taluqdārs possessed great power, and even the power of life and death over their ryots; and this is the reason why the Government of India was induced to grant them more power originally.

than they possess at present. The *Pioneer* says that under the Rent Act of 1886 no tenant can be ejected by the landlord for seven years, and considers this a great concession to the ryots. But the measure is a half-hearted one. The *Hindustán* would extend the right of occupancy to all tenants, but the extension of this privilege to them depends on the introduction of permanent settlement, for which, however, Government is not prepared. The *Pioneer* complains that a landlord has no sympathy with his tenants and readily ejects a tenant who fails to pay rent at the fixed time. But is not Government equally ready to dispossess a landlord who is a defaulter? Indeed, Government deals with a defaulting landholder very summarily, while a landholder has to obtain a decree from court for arrears of rent and to get it executed, and if he fails to realize the arrears by the execution of the decree, he applies to court for ejectment of the tenant. The *Pioneer* censures the landholders who eject tenants as a last resort, but has not a word to say against Government, which deals with the landholders so summarily. It has little respect for truth or justice, its chief object being to justify Government in every matter. Its editor is worthy of a seat on the Viceroy's Legislative Council.

10. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for February, refers to the case of two police officials in the Budaun district who last year seized a young girl on her way to her husband's house, compelled her husband and brother, who accompanied her, to go back to her father's house under a pretext, and committed rape on her at night. There was difficulty in obtaining evidence against the offenders, and Mr. Williams had to make local inquiries in disguise for the purpose. The accused were sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment each by the Sessions Judge, and the term was raised to 14 years on appeal. The *Hálat-i-Hind* says that lately a criminal prosecution was instituted by a legal practitioner against a police official in the Allahabad district on the charge that the latter had unjustly interfered with his female relatives going in an *ekka*, but the result was not a satisfactory one. Had a thorough inquiry been made in the manner followed by Mr. Williams, the facts would have come to light. Such cases remind people of the days of old French rule. If a poor man, who had any complaint to make, threw himself on the road to attract the attention of a French officer, while driving, the latter took no notice of him and drove on, overrunning him. When a man brought his wife to his house at the time of second marriage, she had to pass one night with the landlord of the village at his house. Similarly, at present Europeans drive rashly in streets and thoroughfares, and natives are often overrun and hurt, but no steps are taken to check the evil. Police officials apprehend and outrage women. Landlords may also commence interfering with the wives of their tenants as they did under French rule. In order to prevent failures of justice and to check the illegal proceedings of Magistrates and Judges the Local Government should readily send for and examine the records of any case to which attention may be drawn by a newspaper.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
Feb. 1892.

11. The *Shola-i-Túr* (Cawnpore), of the 25th February, says that it appears from English newspapers that the Russian Government is improving its army and navy, at an enormous cost, for war. There is reason to fear that the poorer classes of people in this country, being exposed to great distress from the scarcity of grain, may cast in their lot with the Russians. If they were happy and contented, they would give more help to Government than rich persons on an emergency. In order to conciliate them, Government has only to bring about a fall in the prices of food-grains by checking the grain exports and to give them some relief in the matter of taxation. The octroi duty presses hard on people and should not be extended to places where it does not already exist. Again, the inhabitants of those towns where fairly pure water is available should not be burdened with the heavy cost of water-works.

SHOLA-I-TÚR.
Feb. 25th, 1892.

12. The *Almora Akhbár*, of the 7th March, in its column of miscellaneous news, states that it would appear that at some place near Calcutta a police constable apprehended a European soldier who was drunk, snatched from him a knife which he carried in his hand and took him to the police station. The Joint Magistrate, actuated by race feeling, considered the interference of the police official illegal and sentenced him to be whipped. Such proceedings on the part of European

ALMORA AKHBÁR.
March 7th, 1892.

officers are calculated to bring British rule into disrepute. The native police officials should think twice before they interfere with Europeans.

SUBODH SINDHU.
March 2nd, 1892.

13. The *Subodh Sindhu* (Khandwa), of the 2nd March, gives an account of the murderous assault made by a prisoner under trial for murder on Mr. Venning, the Commissioner of Nagpur, at Chanda, and urges that a strict watch should be kept on prisoners, accused of serious crimes, in court, and that no deadly weapons should be placed within easy reach of them, with a view to prevent the occurrence of such unfortunate incidents.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
Feb. 1892.

14. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for February, on the authority of a correspondent, states that the Local Government desires to revise the establishment of district revenue offices. It is rumoured that it has been proposed to reduce the salaries of the peshkars and the naib tahsildárs and to devote the saving so effected to increasing the number of muharrirs. But the proposal is very objectionable, inasmuch as a diminution of pay is sure to make the peshkars and the naib tahsildárs corrupt and induce them to fleece people. If a reduction of public expenditure is necessary, in order to strengthen the establishment of district revenue courts, the salaries of high paid European officers should be reduced or the services of officers, who are sinecures, dispensed with. The Assistant Superintendents and Inspectors of Police have little to do, each of them having to investigate hardly three or four cases in each quarter. Deputy Engineers and Assistant Engineers might be replaced by natives on lower salaries, without any difficulty. The sadar kanúngos have not much to do, while patwáris and village chaukidárs have to work very hard but are paid only Rs. 7 and 3 respectively.

RIYÁZ-UL-AKHBAR.
March 1st, 1892.

15. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st March, complains that properties sold in execution of civil court decrees generally fetch very inadequate prices, inasmuch as due publicity is not given to the sales. Only a notice is put up at the court under whose orders the property is to be sold. With a view to remedy the evil, the officer who sells properties in execution of decrees in any district should prepare a list of those residents in the district who desire to buy houses or land; and when any estate is to be sold, he should send them printed notices in time, and also advertise the sale in local newspapers.

16. The same paper, referring to the strictures made by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Straight on the repeated remand of a case regarding a mosque by Mr. Justice Mahmood, observes that Mr. Justice Mahmood is bound to vindicate his character from the imputation involved in those strictures.

HÁLAT-I-HIND.
Feb. 1892.

17. The *Hálat-i-Hind* (Allahabad), for February, complains that some native Subordinate Judges, Munsifs and Deputy Collectors, especially those among the Deputy Collectors who have been promoted to their present posts from Tahsildárships or Police Inspectorships, abuse men who have occasion to deal with them in their courts. The late Lieutenant-Governor of these provinces strictly warned all subordinate officers against the use of abusive language, but his orders are more observed in the breach than in the observance. A man who was either himself a party or an agent to a party to a suit pending before a Tahsildár in the Allahabad district, did not appear in court when he was called. On his presenting himself shortly afterwards, the Tahsildár turned him out of court and had his ears pulled by a chaprási. A Subordinate Judge addresses respectable men by the insolent term *tum* (you), and a Munsif loses his temper in examining witnesses. When will Government officers learn better manners?

18. The same paper, advertizing to the case of Mr. Wheeler, observes that the High Court severely criticized his proceedings in a case, and that the Local Government has reduced him to the post of Joint Magistrate. This is as it should be. If a few more examples were made, the subordinate officers would mend their ways and the

reputation of the British Government for justice and impartiality would increase. At present there is widespread dissatisfaction among the Indian people owing to the high-handed and illegal proceedings of Government officers.

19. The same paper states that the Manager of the Court of Wards in the Allahabad district, who was formerly the Collector's Sarishtahdár for some years, has been employed in that district for the last twenty years. It is believed that he will shortly be appointed a Deputy Collector. Efforts are being made for his further retention in the same district, but his transfer to another district is necessary according to rule.

20. The *Shola-i-Túr* (Cawnpore), of the 25th February, says that water-works are sure to be introduced at Lucknow, though the additional heavy taxation which the cost of the works will necessitate will ruin the citizens. It is to be regretted that Sir Auckland Colvin forces his benevolent reforms on the people against their will, and that consequently the reforms do more harm than good.

21. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd March, contains a cartoon in which men, women and children are represented as much emaciated by starvation and appealing for relief. The letter-press is—A riddle for solution by the Local Government. Do they ask for bread or water?

22. The *Riyáz-ul-Akhbár* (Gorakhpur), of the 1st March, complains that, on the one hand, great distress prevails among the people owing to the abnormal rise in prices, while, on the other, the Municipal Board of Lucknow has decided to levy octroi duty on wheat. The want of sympathy exhibited by the members of the board with their starving countrymen cannot be too highly condemned. Munshi Ganga Prasád Varma entered a strong protest against the measure, but the other members turned a deaf ear to him. Since the Lieutenant-Governor desires to introduce water-works, the subservient members are ready to carry out his wishes, in utter disregard of the hardships which the measure will cause to the poorer classes, as if the water supplied by such works were the water of life. Nothing could be more reprehensible than to provide pure water by depriving the people of a portion of their bread. They can do without any water-works, the water supplied by their tears being sufficient for all their requirements.

23. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 7th March, does not think that the Bombay Municipal Board has been well-advised in sanctioning thirty thousand rupees to meet the expenses of a welcome to Lord Lansdowne at his approaching visit to that place. The money could be better devoted to the relief of the sufferers in the presidency. On the one hand, educated natives condemn marriage expenses; while, on the other, they are ready to expend the money of the poor tax-payer with a free hand.

24. The *Tūtī-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 29th February, referring to the fire at the Aligarh Exhibition on the 25th idem, observes that the loss appears to have been very heavy, 200 stalls of traders having been burnt. It is to be regretted that there was not a single fire-engine at the exhibition. In future, a sufficient number of such engines should be provided. During the conflagration the frontier vagabonds committed robbery and plunder, some of whom were arrested by the police.

25. The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 7th March, is glad to say that the Magistrate of Benares has forbidden the use of obscene language in public streets on the occasion of the Holi festival, and hopes that the citizens will strictly obey his orders.

26. The *Hindustānī* (Lucknow), of the 2nd March, referring to the Municipal elections at Lucknow, observes that Babu Sri Rām, member of Municipal Board, whose term of office expires shortly, has again offered himself as a candidate for Ganeshganj. The other

SHOLA-I-TÚR.
Feb. 25th, 1892.

OUDE PUNCH.
March 3rd, 1892.

RIYÁZ-UL-AKHBÁR.
March 1st, 1892.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
March 7th, 1892.

TÚTÍ-I-HIND.
Feb. 24th, 1892.

BHÁRAT JIWAN.
March 7th, 1892.

HINDUSTÁNÍ.
March 2nd, 1892.

candidate is Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar, Barrister-at-law, who has addressed a manifesto to the electors, who have invited both the candidates to address them on municipal administration at a public meeting. It would be well if in all municipalities the voters required the candidates to explain their views to them regarding municipal matters. The *Hindustani* publishes a vernacular version of Pandit Bishan Narayan Dar's manifesto.

ODDH PUNCH.
Mar. 3rd, 1892.

27. The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 3rd March, publishes an article in the form of a manifesto addressed by a candidate for municipal membership to the electors of a ward at Lucknow in which the candidate represents himself a flatterer, enlarging on the advantages of subserviency. He declares that he will support every scheme which is calculated to ruin the city and aggravate the sufferings of the poorer classes. A tax has already been imposed on grain and he will now try to induce the board to levy taxes on marriages, births, deaths, rain and air. Every man must be taxed for the quantity of rain which falls into his house every year. He will always side with the officials and stick at nothing in repressing any other member who espouses the cause of the people and offers the least opposition. If the voters elect him their representative, well and good; otherwise, he is sure to be nominated by officers, as he has gained their good-will by flattery and contributes largely to any funds established by them.

III.—EDUCATION.

HINDUSTANI.
Mar 2nd, 1892.

28. The *Hindustani* (Lucknow), of the 2nd March, says that the Local Government will shortly publish its resolution regarding the Report of the Technical Education Committee. But a serious difficulty has arisen in connection with the subject. The Taluqdars' Association had promised to give Rs. 400 a month, but all the funds at its disposal have lately been absorbed by the Colvin Institute. The only course open to the association is to curtail its unnecessary expenses. The subsidy to the *Express*, which is always ready to bite the very hand that feeds it, might be stopped without any disadvantage.

ALIGARH INSTITUTE
GAZETTE.
Mar. 1st, 1892.

29. The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 1st March, disapproves of the intention of the Muhammadan Association of Lahore to establish a Muhammadan College at that place, on the ground that the Muhammadan College at Aligarh has not yet been completed and placed on a satisfactory footing, and that it is the duty of the whole Muhammadan community to complete it in every way before undertaking the establishment of another College, and advises the association to establish a suitable Muhammadan Orphanage, which is sadly wanted.

KZAD.
Mar. 3rd, 1892.

30. The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 4th March, observes that one College is by no means sufficient for the requirements of the whole Muhammadan community, and that the Lahore Muhammadan Association will do a great service to its co-religionists if it establishes a new College. The opposition of the friends of Sir Sayyid Ahmad Khan to the proposal is simply due to the circumstance that they are afraid that in that case the Aligarh College will not receive the same aid from the Panjab which it does at present.

BHARAT-JIWAN.
Mar. 7th, 1892.

31. The *Bharat Jivan* (Benares), of the 7th March, says that on the 5th idem some boys were engaged in a tug of war in the compound of the Queen's College at Benares, a large crowd of young children standing round the arena to witness the contest. Mr. J. W. Bacon, headmaster, carrying a thick stick in his hand, entered the crowd in precipitate haste, and somehow or other his hat fell to the ground. He imagined that his hat had been thrown off by some boy and therefore ran towards the children to beat them. The boys took to their heels and escaped, but he overtook three boys, one of whom is the son of the Sarishtadar of the Judge's court and another that of a Subahdar, and beat them very severely. It is a matter of deep regret that an educated Englishman should forget himself and allow passion to get the better of his reason. A thorough inquiry had better be made.

IV.—RAILWAY.

32. A Ludhiana correspondent of the *Tohfa-i-Hind* (Bijnor), of the 6th March, praises Government for the benefits which it has conferred on this country, and observes that the introduction of railways has afforded great facilities for travelling and encouraged trade. Nothing could be more unjustifiable than to blame Government for the railway accidents which sometimes occur through the carelessness of railway officials. Some newspapers made unjust attacks on it in connection with the late Satghara accident, publishing very exaggerated accounts. But the inquiry made by the Panjáb Government has elicited the fact that only 35 men were killed, and that the dead bodies of the Hindus were burnt and those of the Musalmáns buried according to their religious customs. Government has even granted compensation to the men who were hurt. Newspapers should refrain from publishing false rumours, which only bring them into discredit.

TOHFA-I-HIND.
March 6th, 1892.

33. A correspondent of the *Tut-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 29th February, complains that at railway stations native passengers cannot easily get water when they require it, and urges that the station-masters should see that the water-carriers properly perform their duties. The railway authorities should always be ready to redress the grievances of third class passengers, who contribute a large portion of the railway revenues.

Tut-i-Hind.
Feb. 29th, 1892.

ALLAHABAD, }
The 15th March 1892. } PRIYA DAS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

